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TEXT-BOOKS.

An Advanced History of Great Britain from the Earliest Times to the Death of Queen Victoria. By T. F. Tout, M.A., Professor of Medieval and Modern History in the University of Manchester. (London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1906. Pp. xlii, 755.)

THIS book is intended for use in the higher schools of England. It is admirably fitted for its purpose. It is not too large, on the one hand, nor too small, on the other. It does not try to say everything on the subject of English history, and thus avoids the error of over-compression and excessive detail so common in almost all English text-books. Yet all the essential facts are set forth. The style is well suited to the object in view, being plain, direct, simple, concise, but not dry or hard.

In addition to the text the book contains sixty-three maps and plans, eight bibliographical lists, and a large number of genealogical tables. The bibliography is a little too scanty, but is excellent as far as it goes. The genealogical tables are brief and give precisely the needed information and no more. But above all, the maps are deserving of the highest commendation. They are of various sizes, from a page to less than a fourth of a page, done in black and white only, perfectly clear in detail, not overburdened with names, yet giving all the information which such maps ought to give. In brief, the maps are the best for their purpose which the writer has ever encountered in a text-book. The plans are open to the criticism that they are for the most part illustrative of battles, but for their purpose they are excellent.

Eight chapters of the book are devoted to what may be called the history of civilization in England. These chapters are well done, though they are necessarily very brief.

The scholarship displayed in the book must be heartily commended. The information is drawn from the best primary and secondary sources and is used with great discrimination. In only two points has the present reviewer found anything to criticize. One of these is in regard to the author's conception of Cromwell's position and character. Tout seems to have read the later works on Cromwell, but without having been much influenced by them. The second point in which he deserves criticism is in regard to Napoleon. He blames Napoleon for almost all the troubles of Europe after 1801. His dislike for Napoleon even goes so far as to impel him to spell Bonaparte, *Buonaparte*. This is a bit of almost inexcusable British arrogance.

There are a number of minor errors and of typographical mistakes. The following list may be found useful when the book reaches a second edition: It is not literally true that "before the Norman Conquest England stood quite isolated from the rest of the world"; on page 105 *king* should be *ring*; on page 165 *Henry IV.* should be *Henry III.*;

David, Prince of Wales, was hanged, not beheaded; on page 225 it is impossible to determine from the text whose uncle Thomas of Woodstock was; the account of the events connected with Wat Tyler's murder is not in accordance with the best information we have on that subject; 1836 on page 233 should be 1386; it is not plain that Richard II. was "always anxious to be a despot"; the clerical members of the House of Lords did not form a majority of that body "all through the Middle Ages"; Sawtre was not a victim under the statute *de heretico comburendo*; it is not accurate to say that the Hussites were put down and that the orthodox party triumphed everywhere; was the *Kingis Quhair* written by James I. of Scotland? The statement that "for the six years that remained of his rule" Wolsey "never summoned another parliament", gives a false idea of the position of Wolsey. Cromwell's treatment of Wolsey was hardly as creditable as Tout supposes; it should be pointed out why Edward VI. could not assign the crown by will as could his father; the remark that Henry VIII. was forced to go over to the Protestants gives the impression that he was a Protestant, which is hardly correct; the story of the *Revenge* is questioned and had better be omitted; the Commons' Protestation of 1629 did not threaten those who "promoted Arminianism", but those who introduced Arminianism; the Army Plot was certainly not intended "to destroy the royal power"; Strafford did not exclaim "with his last breath", "Put not your trust in princes"; *brought* on page 448 should be *wrought*; the quotation from Milton on page 460 is not accurate; Pride did not purge out the Lords; the word *Rump* was not applied to the Parliament immediately after Pride's Purge; Cromwell was not given the power in the Humble Petition and Advice to name his successors, but only his successor, a very different matter; Charles II. did not claim to suspend "power", but acts; on page 485 *from* should be *for*; *La Hougue* should be *La Hogue*; *Salton* should be *Saltoun*; Braddock's expedition should be mentioned; the phrase "English ships" in the Navigation Act included ships built in the colonies; there was no Jacobin party, but only a Jacobin club—the extreme party was called Montagnard; Napoleon's absolute government did not end the Revolution; January, 1854, was not the "first time for many generations" that Englishmen and Frenchmen engaged in battle as allies.

On the whole, Tout's book may be unreservedly recommended for use in the freshman classes of American colleges and universities, as well as in the classes of the best American preparatory schools.

RALPH C. H. CATTERALL.

A Short History of Social Life in England. By M. B. Synge, F. R. Hist. S. (New York, A. S. Barnes and Company, 1906, pp. xvi, 407.) A brief history of the social life of England would be extremely useful, if it were written by a scholar who knew the subject thoroughly. Unfortunately, Mr. Synge does not seem to be qualified for the task